

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/5 Neurology May 59

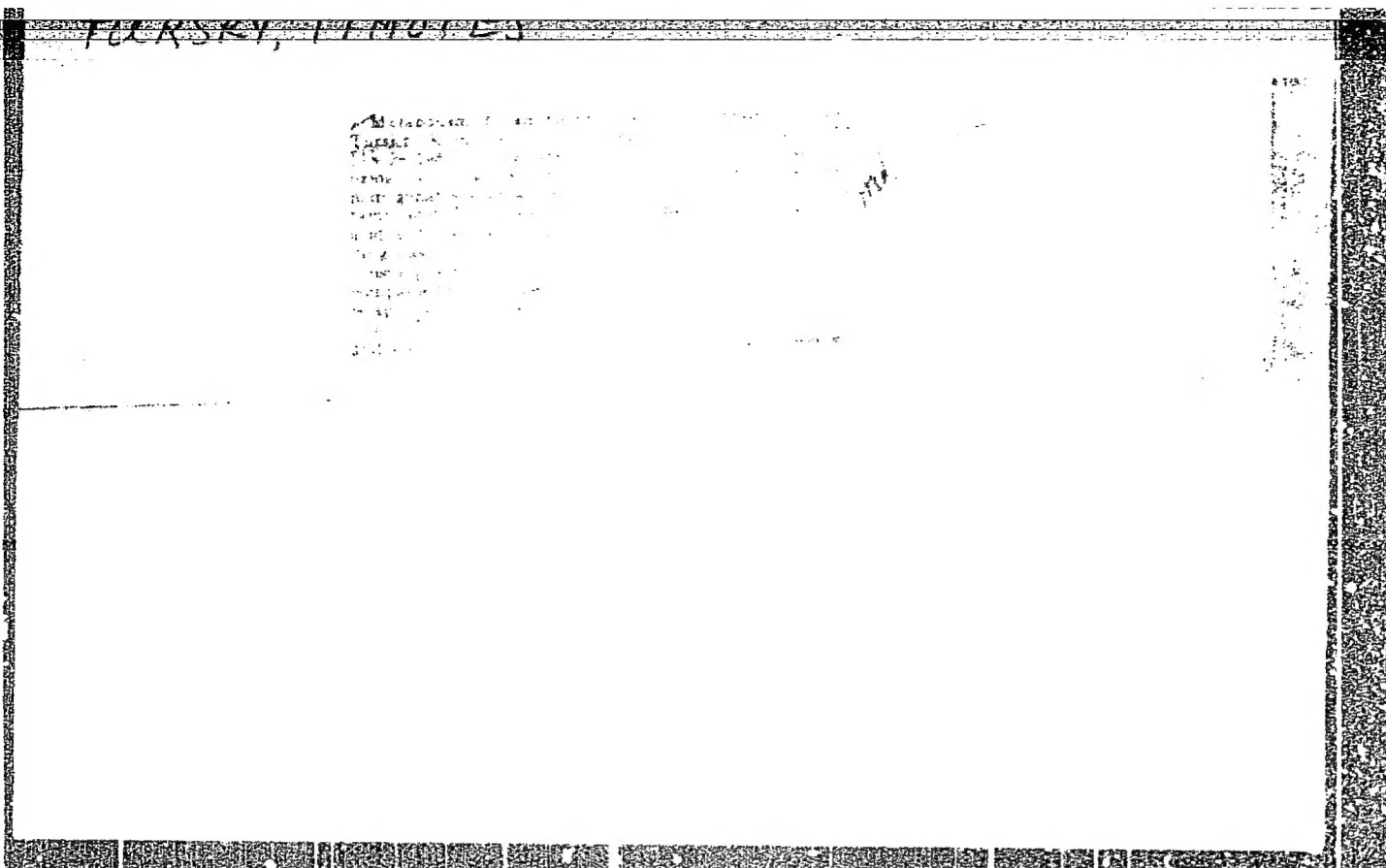
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2133. TRANSAMINASES (AMINOPHERASES) IN CEREBROSPINAL FLUID -

Aminoferázy v cerebrospinálnom likvore - Turský T. Biochem. Úst.,
Lék. Fak., Univ. Komenského, Košice - BRATISL. LÉK. LISTY 1958, 38/3
(144-151) Graphs 2 Tables 4

Glutamic-aspartic transaminase was regularly found in the CSF of 66 patients, at an activity of 1.55 (range 0.55-2.75) μ M of glutamic acid per 5 hr. per ml. CSF. In 2 cases of hydrocephalus, in 1 epileptic out of 6, in 1 out of 4 patients who had suffered a cerebral haemorrhage, and in 1 patient with headache due to vascular hypotension, the transaminase activity was increased (over 3 μ M/5 hr./ml.). The following arguments are presented for the assumption that the transaminase in the CSF originates from the cells of the nervous system: There is no correlation between the enzyme levels in plasma and CSF; CSF contains only glutamic-aspartic transaminase and not glutamine-alanine transaminase, which latter is present in relatively high concentration in plasma, whereas there is very little of it in cerebral tissue.

(11, 8)



TURSKY, TIMOTHY J.

Effect of anions on brain glutamic acid decarboxylase.
Frantisek Sorm and Timothy Turck (Czech akad v'ed.
Prague) Chem. Listy 48, 1433-1434, 1954. Brain glutamic
acid decarboxylase is inhibited with anions in the sequence:
AcO < Cl < PO₄³⁻ < citrate < Br < NO₃⁻ < SO₄²⁻ < I. The
anion inhibition is of competitive type. The inhibitive ef-
fect is influenced by pyridoxal phosphate. Application of
bromides in vivo does not change the activity of the decar-
boxylase in vitro. M. Hudlický

TURSKY, T.; VALOVICOVA, E.

Asparaginase activity in the nervous system in experimental
allergic encephalomyelitis. II. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.15:
395-400 10 Ap'64

1. Biochemický ústav Lekárskej fakulty UK v Bratislave;
prednosta: doc.dr. T.Turský.

*

TURSKY, T.

Effect of potassium cyanide on glutamic acid decarboxylase and
γ-aminobutyric acid transaminase in the brain. Bratisl.Lek. Listy
42 no.2:649-654 '62.

1. Z Katedry biochemie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,
veduci doc. MUDr. T. Tursky, C. Sc.
(BRAIN metab) (CYANIDES pharmacol) (DESMOLASES metab)
(TRANSAMINASES metab)

TURSKY, T.
SEDIK, Jan; TURSKY, Timotej

Vitamin B6 content of brain. III. Changes in vitamin B6 concentration in rat brain after stimulation & inhibition. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.6-7: 175-178 14 Feb 58.

1. Biochemicky ustav Lekarskej Fakulty University Komenskeho v Kosiciach.
(VITAMIN B6, metab.
brain, eff. of stimulation & inhib. in rats (Cz))
(BRAIN, metab.
vitamin B6, eff. of stimulation & inhib. in rats (Cz))

TURSKY, Timotej

The effect of ammonium cations and urea on the decarboxylase of glutamic acid in the brain. Biologia 16 no.11:831-835 '61.

1. Katedra biochemie Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave.

(BRAIN chemistry) (GLUTAMATES chemistey)
(UREA pharmacol.) (AMMONIA pharmacol.)

Tursky, T

TURSKY, T.; SEDIAK, J.

Activity of several pyridoxal enzymes during stimulation & inhibition of rat brain. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.6-7:171-174 14 Feb 58.

1. Biochemický ústav lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave.

(COENZYMES

pyridoxal enzymes in rat brain homogenates, eff. of electrostimulation & anesth. (Cz))

(BRAIN, metab.

same)

(ANESTHESIA, eff.

on pyridoxal enzymes in rat brain homogenates (Cz))

TURSKY, T.

"Metabolism of the γ -amino-butyric acid in the brain."

p. 118 (Biologia, (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Vol. 12, no. 2, 1957
Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, No. 2,
February 1958

SORM, F.; SEBESTA, K.; TURSKEY, T.

Some properties of transamidinase [with summary in English]. Sbor.
Chekh.khim.rab. 18 no.1:140-150 P '53. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Central Chemical Research Institute, Prague.
(Transamidinase)

TURSKY, TIMOTIM
FRANTISEK SOHM, Central Chem. Inst., Prague, Czech., Chem. Listy 46, 375-9(1952)

TURSKIY, Yu. I.

Dissertation: "The Semicoking of Coal Fines in a Moving Layer."
Cand Tech Sci, Inst of Mineral Fuels, Acad Sci USSR, 15 Jun 54.
(Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 4 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

TURSKI, ZBIGNIEW
SZANKIEWICZ, Karol; TURSKI, Zbigniew; WROBLEWSKI, Bogdan

Modification of the Italian technic of plastic surgery. Polski
prsegl. chir. 26 no.7:607-610 July 54.

1. Z Wojskowego Ośrodka Chirurgii Urazowej i Ortopedii i z Kliniki
Chirurgii Polowej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi. Kierownik: dr
K. Szaniewicz.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION,
full thickness, technic)

TURSKY, Timotej, doc., Dr. (Bratislava, Sasinkova 4)

Effect of narcosis, irritation and hypoglycemia on the N-acetyl-L-aspartic acid in brain. Biologia 16 no.5:384-387 '61.

1. Katedra biochemie lekárskej fakulty Univerzity Komenského v Bratislave.

(BRAIN) (ASPARTIC ACID)

TURSOV, S. I. (Professor) and KOROPOV, V. M. (Professor) Review of the manual

"Biochemistry of Animals"

(The book was written by S. I. Afonskii, M. Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo
"Vysshaya Shkola", 1960)

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 5, May 1962 p. 87

TURSUKOV, V. K.

25890

Dvukhkorpushoe sodержanie povyshaet prodyktivnost' pchelinykh semeu. Pchelovodstvo,
1949, No. 8, s. 27-28.

7 Okhota. Pushnoe zlerovodstvo Rybovodstvo. rybolovstvo. Morskoe
promysly.

Korotkiy, I. I. Ikhtiofayna vodoemov sistemy protochi. Sm 256-40

8 Veterinariya

SO: Letopis' No. 34

GORYAYEV, M.I.; PUGACHEV, M.G.; TUREBKOV, Sh.S.; TRET'YAKOV, L.I.;
TUFSUMETOVA, F.U.

Effect of growth-promoting substances from petroleum on the
growth of fodder yeasts. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk
15 no.1:89-93 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted May 9, 1964.

TURSUNBAEV, A.

Tursunbaev, A. "From the history of the collectivization of agriculture in Kazakhstan",
Vestnik Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1948, No. 11, p. 15-25, (Resume in Kazakh.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

TURSUNBAYEV, ABDE
TURSUNBAYEV, Abde

[The victory of the collective farm system in Kazakhstan] Pobeda
klkhoznoogo stroia v Kazakhstane. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo,
1957. 325 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Kazakhstan--Collective farms)

AMINOVA, R.Kh., kand. ist. nauk; TETENEVA, L.G., kand. ist. nauk;
 ALIMOV, I.A.; DMITRIYEV, G.L.; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor
 ekon. nauk, redaktor ; DZHURAYEVA, T., kand. ist. nauk,
 red.; ATFENYUK, S.Ya., red.; DANILOV, V.P., glav. red.;
 EELOV, G.A., red.; GRIGOR'YAN, L.L., red.; IBRAGIMOV, Z.I.,
 red.; IVNITSKIY, N.A., red.; IL'YASOV, S.I., red.; KAKABAYEV,
 S.D., red.; KAMENSKAYA, N.V., red.; KRAYEV, M.A., red.;
 KULIYEV, O.K., red.; MAKHARADZE, N.B., red.; OBICHKIN, G.D.,
 red.; PLESHAKOV, S.T., red.; RADZHABOV, Z.I., red.; SELEZNEV,
 M.S., red.; THURSUNBAYEV, A.B., red.; FEDOROV, A.G., red.;
 SHEPELEVA, T.V., red.; PATLAKH, B., red.; MASHARIPOVA, D.,
 red.; BULATOVA, R., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.;
 KARABAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Socialist reorganization of agriculture in Uzbekistan]
 Sotsialisticheskoe pereustroistvo sel'skogo khoziaistva v Uz-
 bekistane, 1917-1926 gg. Pod red. O.B.Dzhamalova. Tashkent,
 Izd-vo Akad. nauk UzSSR. Vol.1. 1962. 792 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut istorii i
 arkheologii.

(Uzbekistan--Agriculture)

SADYKOV, A.S.; ASLANOV, Kh.A.; TURSUNBAYEV, T.

Condensation of lupininic acid with piperidine. Zhur.ob.khim. 30
no.10:3496-3499 0 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Lupininic acid) (Piperidine)

MIKHALEVA, V.V., kand. biolog. nauk; SMIRNOV, F.Ye., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk;
TURSUNKHODZHAYEV, A.S.; ZAKHAROVA, S.N.

Some root bacteria as antagonists of phytopathogenic fungi.
(MIRA 18:4)
Agrobiologiya no.1:32-36 Ja-F '65.

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii.

1
USSR/Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugars.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20380.

Author : Z.S. Tursunkhodzhayev, I.K. Kiseleva.

Inst : The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Cotton
Raising.

Title : The Irrigation Conditions for Cotton on the Golodnaya Steppe.

Orig Pub: Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1956, No 6, 22-27.

Abstract: The results of many years of field and laboratory research in the Pakhta-Aral'sk test station of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Cotton Raising is presented. Lysimetric tests made at the Pakhta-Aral'sk station in 1950-1951 have shown that during its vegetation period cotton consumes more water than to a large measure it is provided with. In the tests at the station the water supply was

Card : 1/3

SSR/Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugars.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20380.

increased chiefly at the expense of the ground water. When this occurred at a depth of 1 meter, it provided 80-87% of the ordinary water requirements. When ground water occurred at a depth of 2 meters, cotton used 40-60%, and at 3 meters in depth, it practically wasn't used at all. It is recommended that the number of waterings be cut on plots where the ground water lies at a depth up to 2.5 meters from the surface of the soil. On newly irrigated soils depending on the amount of time since the year it was applied, the irrigation rate and number of irrigations may be reduced, and at 5-6 years in operation with packed ground soil and a raised ground water level in order to obtain a raw cotton yield of 35-40 centners per

Card : 2/3

USSR/Technical Crops. Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 17, 1958, 77757.

Author : Tursunkhodzhayev, Z.S.

Inst :

Title : Experiment on Assimilation of Cotton-Grass Crop
Rotations in the "Pakhta-Aral" Sovkhoz.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Materialy Ob"yedin. nauchn. sessii po
khlopkovodstvu. T.I. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR,
1958, 311-318.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

Name: TURSUNKHODZHAYEVA, Munira Sagdullayevna

Dissertation: Clinic and Level of certain Vitamins during
Nutritional Toxicosis and Intestinal Disorders
under Conditions of Hot Climate

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: Tashkent Med Inst imeni Molotov

Defense Date, Place: 28 Nov 56, Council of 1st Moscow Order of Lenin
Med Inst imeni Sochenov

Certification Date: 17 Nov 56

Source: BMVO 6/57

USSR/Technical Crops. Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77761.

Author : Tursunkulov, Kh.

Inst :

Title : Experiment for Obtaining High Cotton Harvests.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Materialy Ob'yedin. nauchn. sessii po
khlopkovodstvu, T.I. Tashkent, Gosizdat UzSSR,
1958, 123-135.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

ISMAILOV, N.I.; TURSUNKHODZHAYEVA, M.S.; KANZAFAROVA, D.A.; KARIMOVA,
Ya.A.

Some results of a study of the vitamin level in healthy
and diseased individuals in Uzbekistan. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.
med. no.5:63-69 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(UZBEKISTAN--VITAMIN METABOLISM)

TURSUNKHODZHAYEV, N.B.

Mechanism of action of the antitumoral antibiotic actinomycin
C on the tumor cell. Antibiotiki 8 no.2:111-114 F'63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii opukholey (zav.
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. M.M.Mayevskiy) Instituta
eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(CANCER RESEARCH) (PROTEIN METABOLISM)

TURSUNKULOV, KH.

20875. Tursunkulov, Kh. Pravil'noye napravleniye ryadkov khlopchatnika --Vazhnoye usloviye polucheniya vysokogo urozhaya. Sots. sel. hkoz-vo Uzbekistana, 1949, No. 1, s. 27-33.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY * Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

TURSUKOV, V. K.

25890. TURSUKOV, V. K. Dvukhkorpusnoe sodержanie povyshaet produktivnost' pchelinykh semey. Pchelovodstvo, 1949, No. 8, S. 27-28.

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

TURSUNBAYEV, Abde Bochinovich

[Collective-farm peasantry of Kazakhstan] Kolkhoznoe krest'ian-
stvo Kazakhstana. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 254 p.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Kazakhstan--Collective farms)
(Kazakhstan--Peasantry)

TURSUNBAYEV, K.T.

Unusual case of thoracoabdominal wound. Khirurgiya 37 no.1:
123-124 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.M. Geller)
Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta, na baze khirurgicheskogo
otdeleniya (zav. K.T. Tursubayev) Tashkentskoy gorodskoy klini-
cheskoy bol'nitsy No.10.
(CHEST--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (ABDOMEN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

TURSUNKHODZHAYEV, A.I.

36893. Sakhar v krovi bol'nykh gipertonicheskoy bolezni, lechennykh nekotorymi fizicheskimi metodami. Trudy Uzbek, gos. nauch.- issled. in-ta kurortologii i fizioterapii im. Semashko, sb. 11, 1949, c. 257-62

SO: Letopis' Ahtural Nykh Staty, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

TUESUNKHODZHAYEV, Z., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Some problems in the system of agriculture in the Golodnaya
Steppe. Zemledelie 4 no.11:24-33 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Pakhta-Aral'skaya kompleksnaya zonal'naya opytnaya stantsiya.
Soyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khlopkovyy institut.
(Golodnaya Steppe--Agriculture)

ISMAILOV, I.I.; TURSUNKHODZHAYEVA, M.S.; MUKMINOVA, Sh.O.

Influence of campolon therapy on the level of some vitamins in
the body in hepatitis. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.med. no.3:10-14 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Tashkentakiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. 2. Chlon-
korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Ismailov).
(CAMPOLON) (LIVER--DISEASES) (VITAMINS)

TURSUNKHODZHAYEVA, M. S.

TURSUNKHODZHAYEVA, M. S.: "The clinical aspects and level of certain vitamins in nutrition toxicoses and intestinal disorders, under hot-climate conditions". Tashkent, 1955. Publishing House of the Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst. (Dissertations for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

TURSUNKULOV, Kh., trizhdy Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

For high standards of agriculture. Zemledelie 24 no.1:27-28
Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Khrushcheva, Yangiyul'skogo
rayona, Tashkentskoy oblasti. (Cotton growing)

TURSUNKULOV, Kh.

Detachment on the march. Voen. znan. 40 no.1:21 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Shark Yulduzi".

TURSUNKULOV, Khamrakul

[Work and people of the "Shark Iulduzi" ("Eastern Star") Collective Farm] Dela i liudi kolkhoza "Shark Iulduzi" ("Zvezda Vostoka"). Moskva, Znanie, 1957. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Seriya 5, no.15) (MIRA 12:1) (Uzbekistan--Collective farms)

TURSUNMUKHAMEDOV, Sattar Pazilkhakovich; GIMMEL'FARB, N.S., red.;
BABAKHANOV, A., tekhn. red.

[Overcoming the differences between the city and the country-
side] Preodolenie razlichii mezhdu gorodom i derevnei.
Tashkent, Gosizdat Uzbekskoi SSR, 1963. 101 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Uzbekistan--Economic conditions)
(Uzbekistan--Rural conditions)

TURSUNO Akhunova, brigadir; SARTBAYEV Rakhmatally, chaban; TUTUNARU, M.K.,
zven'iyevaya; KALYANA, K.R., okhotnik

Our country expects heroic deeds from you. IUn.nat. no.5:9
My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kolkhoz imeni Kirova Chinazskogo rayona Tashkentskoy oblasti (for Tursunoy Akhunova).
2. Kolkhoz "Chayek" Dzhungal'skogo rayona Kirgizskoy SSR (for Sartbayev Rakhmatally).
3. Kolkhoz "Moldava" Strashenskogo rayona Moldavskoy SSR (for Tutunaru, M.K.).
4. Kolkhoz "Vozrozhdeniye" Iul'tinskogo rayona Magadanskoy oblasti (for Kalyana K.R.).
(Pioneers (Communist youth)) (Agriculture—Study and teaching)

YERMAKOV, V., master-povar; STERLIKOV, A., master-povar (g.Alma-Ata);
TUL'CHINSKIY, N., master-povar (g.Kiyev); KULINKOVICH, Yu.,
master-povar (g.Minsk); KOZYREV, N., master-povar (Moskva)
AVDUSHEV, M., master-povar (g.Riga); ZOLOTUKHIN, S., master-
povar (g.Tashkent); MEZHGAYLIS, M. [Mezgailis, M.], master-
povar (g.Riga); TURSUNOV, A., master-povar (g.Tashkent);
MARTOS, N., master-povar (g.Noril'sk)

Show the example, share the experience. Obshchestv. pit.
no.8:37-40 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Cookery)

BIR, G.L.; TURSUNOV, A.

Effect of holes on the elastic constants of germanium. Fiz.
tver. tela 4 no.9:2625-2628 8 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Germanium) (Elasticity)

TURSUNOV, A. (Stalinabad).

The first mathematical conference of the Tadzhik S.S.R. Mat. v
shkole no.3:95 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Stalinabad--Mathematics)

10906
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B104/B186

247500

AUTHORS: Bur, G. L., and Tursunov, A.

TITLE: Effect of holes on the elastic constants of Ge

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 9, 1962, 2625-2628

TEXT: An extrinsic semiconductor is studied in which the carrier concentration is independent of deformation. The change in the free energy

$$F = \mu N + k_0 T \sum_k \ln(1 - f_k) \quad (1)$$

of holes (L. D. Landau, Ye. N. Lifshits, Statisticheskaya fizika. GITTL, 1951) after deformation is described by

$$\delta F = \sum_k \delta \epsilon_k f_k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (\delta \epsilon_k - \delta \mu)^2 \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \epsilon_k} \quad (3)$$

in the case of a second-order deformation. Here μ is the chemical potential, N is the total hole concentration, k_0 is Boltzmann's constant, ϵ_k is the energy of a hole in the k -th state, $\delta \mu$ is the change in the

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Effect of holes on the elastic...

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chemical potential. Assuming that no volume changes occur during deformation it is shown that $\delta\mu$ can be neglected in Eq. (3). This leads to

$$\delta F = \sum_k f_k \delta e_k + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k (\delta e_k)^2 \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial e_k}. \quad (6).$$

In order to calculate F of p-type germanium, the general expressions for the hole energies in deformed crystals are used

$$E = Ak^2 \pm \sqrt{E_k + E_{\alpha} + E_i}, \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_k &= B^2 k^4 + (D^2 - 3B^2)(k_x^2 k_y^2 + k_x^2 k_z^2 + k_y^2 k_z^2), \\ E_{\alpha} &= 3Bb(k_x^2 \epsilon_{xx} + k_y^2 \epsilon_{yy} + k_z^2 \epsilon_{zz}) + \\ &+ 2dD(k_x k_y \epsilon_{xy} + k_x k_z \epsilon_{xz} + k_y k_z \epsilon_{yz}), \\ E_i &= \frac{b^2}{2}((\epsilon_{xx} - \epsilon_{yy})^2 + (\epsilon_{xx} - \epsilon_{zz})^2 + (\epsilon_{yy} - \epsilon_{zz})^2) + \\ &+ d^2(\epsilon_{xy}^2 + \epsilon_{xz}^2 + \epsilon_{yz}^2). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8).$$

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Effect of holes on the elastic...

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(G. Ye. Pikus, G. L. Bir. FTT, 1, no. 11, 1642, 1959). Here A, B, D are known constants, determining the hole energies in non-deformed crystals, b and d are constants of the deformation potential of the holes. These equations lead to the approximation

$$\delta F = - \frac{N}{k_0 T} \frac{F'_{1/2}}{F_{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{b^2}{2} \left(\beta + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta \right) \frac{1}{3} \frac{B^2}{B^2} \right) (e_{xx} - e_{yy})^2 + (e_{xx} - e_{zz})^2 + (e_{yy} - e_{zz})^2 + d^2 \left(\beta + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \beta \right) \frac{1}{15} \frac{D^2}{B^2} \right) (e_{xx}^2 + e_{yy}^2 + e_{zz}^2) \right\}. \quad (16).$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\delta(C_{11} - C_{12})}{C_{11} - C_{12}} &= - \frac{0.69}{(C_{11} - C_{12})} \frac{N b^2}{k_0 T} \frac{F'_{1/2}}{F_{1/2}}, \\ \frac{\delta C_{44}}{C_{44}} &= -0.13 \frac{N}{C_{44}} \frac{d^2}{k_0 T} \frac{F'_{1/2}}{F_{1/2}}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

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Effect of holes on the elastic...

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is obtained from data from a paper by B. W. Levinger and D. R. Frankl
(J. Phys. Chem. of Sol., 3/4, 281, 1961), $A = 13.27$, $|B| = 8.63$,
 $|D| = 19.4$ in units of $\hbar^2/2m_0$, $\bar{B} = 10.2$, $\beta = 0.19$. A comparison with data
of R. W. Keys, I. B. M. Journ. Res. Dev., 5, 266, 1961 shows that the
relative amount of the effect in p and n-type germanium is determined by
the constant of the deformation potential. f

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of
Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1962

Card 4/4

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
<p>ca</p>		<p>The abrasion resistance of Cr-Ni-P cast iron. I. Brainin and A. Turunov. <i>Trudy Donsk. Ind. Inst.</i> 1941, 75-91; <i>Khm. Referat. Zhur.</i> 4, No. 9, 99(1941).— Cast Fe contg. C 3, P 0.35-0.75, Cr 0.15-0.6 and Ni 0.15-0.30% was tested for resistance to abrasion on a Mohr and Federhal app. The resistance to abrasion increased with the increase in the content of Cr and P. The effect of 0.2-0.4% of Ni was insignificant. The resistance to abrasion of Cr-Ni cast Fe was 2.11 times greater than that of P cast Fe. Heat-treatment (quenching from 800-850° and tempering at 550°) increased the resistance to abrasion of Cr-Ni cast Fe 3.4 times.</p> <p>W. K. Henu</p>	
<p>COMMON ELEMENTS</p>		<p>COMMON TARGETS INDEX</p>	
<p>OPEN</p>		<p>COMMON TARGETS INDEX</p>	
<p>ASTM - S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>ASTM - S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>STANDARD #1</p>		<p>STANDARD #2</p>	
<p>STANDARD #3</p>		<p>STANDARD #4</p>	
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<p>STANDARD #99</p>		<p>STANDARD #100</p>	

OSTROVSKAYA, Sh.M.; TURSUNOV, A.Kh.

Effect of irradiation on the level of antibodies and the duration of survival of *Rickettsia prowazekii* in the organism of animals. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.12:121 D '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Dushanbinskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.

TURSUNOV, A.Kh. ..

Detection of aborted forms of typhus fever among feverish patients
by means of a serological examination. Zdrav. Tadzh. 10.no.1:42-44
' 63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz Dushanbinskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(TYPHUS FEVER) (SERUM DIAGNOSIS)

THE INFLUENCE OF SULPHUROUS GASES ON THE FORMATION OF SCALE DURING HEAT TREATMENT. B.A. Morozov and A.V. Tursunov. (Metallurg, 1938, No. 7-8, pp. 22-26). (In Russian). In the heat treatment of steel containing 4% of nickel and 1% of chromium it was shown that an "exfoliation" type of scale took place at 300-660° C. in an oxidising atmosphere containing 0.025% of sulphur. This did not take place in the absence of free oxygen, but a marked accumulation of sulphur in the surface of the metal was observed when the sulphur content was raised to 0.05-0.1%. Although "exfoliation" could be prevented in an oxidising atmosphere by reducing the sulphur to below 0.025%, excessive scaling, due to not more than 0.5% of sulphur should ensure freedom from surface defects from sulphurous gases in the combustion products.

The effect of sulfur gases upon scale formation during heat-treatment. B. A. Morozov and A. V. Turaynov, *Metallurg* 13, 23-7 (July-Aug., 1938); *Met. Abstracts* (1938) 13, 475 (1938); *Metals & Alloys* 10, No. 4, 239 (1938). -The presence of about 0.025% S gases in the combustion products (oxidizing atm.) at 800-900° resulted in a sharp increase of scaling in steel of 1.0% Cr and 4.0% Ni. When the S gases reached 0.08-0.1%, the metal surface became strongly scaled. With S. The scaling proceeded in the form of a strongly corroded, uneven layer. This loss was considerably reduced in a neutral atm. and was totally absent in a reducing atm. High-S fuel may be used in an oxidizing atm. provided the combustion products are dried, with air to contain less than 0.025% S gases. C. L. B.

C. L. B.

ASME-52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-443881-100

SUBJECT: 049 QSV 201

034237 Doc

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

L 21429-66 FBD/ENT(1)/EMP(e)/ENT(m)/EEG(k)-2/T/EMP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG/WH
 ACC NR: AP6011491 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/007/0279/0281

AUTHOR: Livshits, B. L.; Nazarov, V. P.; Sidorenko, L. K.; Tursunov, A. T.;
Taikunov, V. N.

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (In-
stitut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Features of the time behavior of the generation in a laser with moving ruby
crystal

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu.
 Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 7, 1966, 279-281

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser emission, laser pulsation, laser r and d

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Pis'ma ZhETF v. 1, no. 5, 35, 1965) where it was shown that a laser with a ruby crystal moving along the axis of a planar resonator with speed $v \sim 30$ cm/sec radiates energy in a narrower spectral interval than a laser with stationary crystal, and that this increases the spectral density of the stimulated emission. To check whether continuous generation can be realized in a laser with moving crystal, and to investigate the influence of crystal motion on the time behavior of the laser generation mode, the authors used high-speed photography partially supplemented with oscillograms pertaining to the start

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L 21429-66

ACC NR: AP6011491

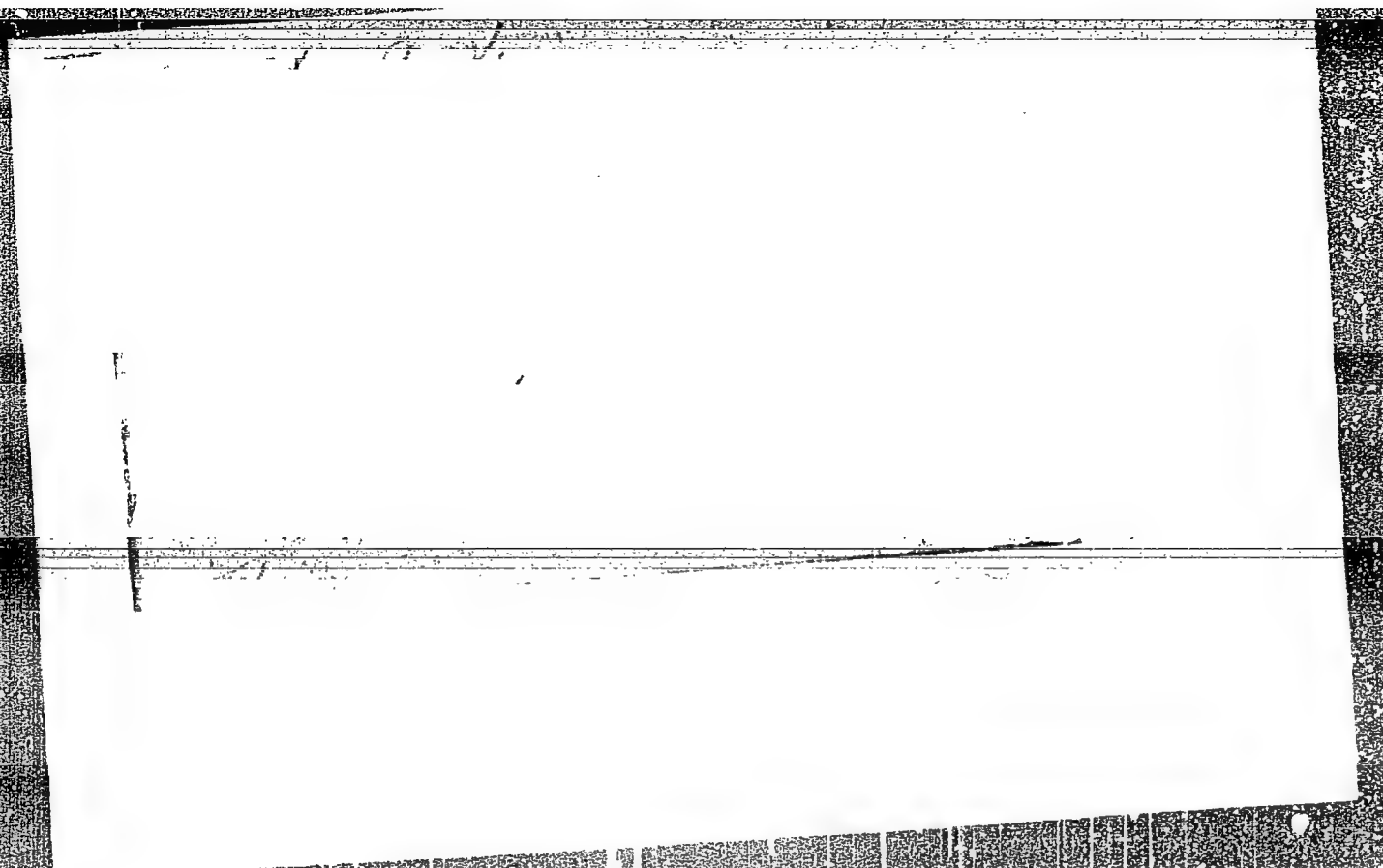
of generation. All measurements were made at room temperature. It was observed first that in a wide range of above-threshold pumping, even at speeds $v \sim 40$ cm/sec, a sharp increase takes place in the frequency of the lasing spikes, until they merge into continuous regions which are short compared with the generation duration. Further increase in the speed, at ~ 1.1 of threshold pump, resulted in a gradual expansion of the continuous regions. At speeds $v \sim 80$ cm/sec the generation becomes continuous in a number of cases practically from start to end, but the intensity oscillations still disclose traces of the spike regime. The transformation of spike generation into continuous generation is greatly improved by introducing into the resonator a round diaphragm of 1 mm diameter, which increases the diffraction losses and prevents by the same token the generation by modes with high transverse indices. The level of the continuous generation then becomes approximately stationary. Detailed investigations of the conditions necessary to ensure continuous generation in a laser with moving crystal should make it possible in the future, on the one hand, to formulate the principles of continuous operation of a solid-state laser with a moving crystal, and, on the other, explain the spike character of the generation of most contemporary solid-state lasers. The authors thank Academician I. V. Obreimov for interest in the work and Ch. K. Mukhtarov for useful discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/ AND FREE: 4221
Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757610013-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757610013-0"

BRAYNIN, I.Ye., professor; TURSUNOV, A.V., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Changes in linear dimensions of steel samples depending upon the process of heat treatment. Vest.mash.34 no.4:65-67 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Steel--Heat treatment)

37830

S/123/62/000/008/002/016

A004/A101

1.1710

AUTHOR: Tursunov, A. V.

TITLE: Effect of the hardening temperature on the structure, hardness and service life of dies made of 3X2B 8 (3Kh2V8) grade steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1962, 17, abstract 8A110 ("Tr. Donetsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1961, v. 56, 125-127)

TEXT: The author investigated the effect of the hardening temperature (1,075, 1,150 and 1,250°C) and subsequent tempering at 550°C as well as additional tempering at 625 and 650°C (duration 0.5 hours) on HV and the structure of 3Kh2V8 steel used for dies. Increasing the hardening temperature from 1,075 to 1,250°C (optimum hardening temperature 1,150°C) raises the steel hardness from HV 590 to 680. Hardening at 1,150°C with subsequent tempering at 550°C increases the die life by a factor of 10 - 15.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

X

Card 1/1

BRAYNIN, I.Ye.; BUDINSHTEYN, R.I., Prinsipali uchastiye: TURSUNOV, A.V.;
KHARCHENKO, V.A.; KHOKHRYAKOV, B.D.; SEMKIN, A.T.; FILATOV, N.G.;
KAREVA, A.G.

Industrial experimentation in patenting rope wire in two baths.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.6:139-144 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Donatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Annealing of metals) (Wire drawing)

S/137/62/000/004/076/201
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kuleshov, P. I., Tursunov, A. V.

TITLE: On the problem of the effect of heat treatment on the block structure of ferrite grains

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 2 - 3, abstract 4I19 ("Tr. Donetsk. politekhn. in-ta", no. 56, 1961, 55 - 63)

TEXT: The investigation was carried out on 10 x 15 x 5 mm samples of 08 K1 (08kp) sheet steel. The samples were cooled down from high temperatures (800 and 1,025°C) at different rates. To obtain a pure ferrite structure the samples were annealed in H₂ at 900°C during two hours and then, to coarsen the grain, a repeated 2 hours' air annealing at 1,200°C was done. The microstructure was determined and radiographs were taken by the back-scattering method in KPOC -1 (KROS-1) chamber on Fe-radiation. It is established the cooling from the temperatures lower and higher Ac₃ affects the ferrite substructure in a different way: fast cooling from 800°C causes mainly the crushing of blocks and the emergence of 2nd kind stresses; at a cooling from 1,025°C a change of block orientation is also observed. Slow cooling (annealing) leads to the strengthening

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/004/076/201
A052/A101

On the problem of the effect of...

of the texture and to an enlargement of blocks, whereas an abrupt cooling (hardening) has an opposite effect (increases the dispersion of the texture and leads to the crushing of blocks). The heat treatment has a different effect on the substructure in the center of grain and at its boundaries. There are 5 references.

Z. Fridman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/004/111/201
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Tursunov, A. V.

TITLE: The effect of hardening temperature on the structure, hardness and service life of 3X 2B8 (3Kh2V8) steel dies

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 49, abstract 41294 ("Tr. Donetsk. politekhn. in-ta", no. 56, 1961, 125 - 127)

TEXT: The effect of high hardening temperatures on the microstructure and hardness was investigated. The samples were oil hardened at 1,075, 1,150 and 1,250°C. With an increase of hardening temperature H_v increases (from 590 to 680), the size of martensite needles and the amount of residual austenite increase, whereas the amount of secondary carbides decreases sharply. Hardened samples were subjected to a fivefold tempering at 550°C and to an additional tempering at 625 and 650°C (each tempering lasted 0.5 hours). In order to increase the service life of dies the hardening at 1,150°C with a subsequent tempering at 550°C is recommended.

T. Rumyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

15.8620
15.9100

36561

S/081/62/000/006/105/117
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Usmanov, Kh. U., Tillayev, R. S., Musayev, U. N., Tursunov, D.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization and the production of graft polymers of natural rubber and polystyrene under the action of gamma-rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 689 - 690, abstract 6P540 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, 1959, v. I, Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 298 - 302)

TEXT: Graft copolymerization of natural rubber with vinyl chloride (I) and of polystyrene (II) with acrylonitrile (III) and the properties of the products obtained were studied. Irradiation was carried out within the range of $0.5 - 5 \cdot 10^6$ r. The results of the copolymerization were determined from the Cl or N content. The vulcanized products from the copolymer of natural rubber with I have high temperature resistance, they are resistant to solvents and their mechanical and electrical properties exceed the requirements of the GOST (GOST) for insulating rubber used in Card 1/2

Radiation polymerization and...

S/081/62/000/006/105/117
B168/B101

the cable industry. If III is grafted on to II the heat resistance and resistance to solvents are increased. Polymers of I, III, and furfuryl alcohol were obtained by radiation polymerization. The molecular weight of polyvinyl chloride and of polyacrylonitrile was found to be higher than in the case of the polymers obtained by a method other than radiation. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 42923-66 EWI(W)/ESP(W)/1/ETI/ETI() L.F.() JD
 ACC NR: AP6029055 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0082/0082

INVENTOR: Tursunov, A. V.; Gutorova, V. L.; Kondrashov, A. I.; Pilyushenko, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structural steel for use at low temperature. Class 40, No. 183946.
 [announced by the Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy (Nauchno-
 issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 82

TOPIC TAGS: cold brittleness, structural steel, cold resistant steel, silicon
 containing steel, manganese containing steel, tungsten containing steel

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a structural steel for use at low
 temperature which contains silicon and manganese. In order to decrease the
 susceptibility to cold brittleness, the steel has following composition: 0.32—0.40% C,
 0.17—0.3% Si, 1.00—1.30% Mn, 0.2—0.35% W, up to 0.05% Ti, up to 0.05% Al, up to
 0.035% S, and up to 0.035% P. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 09Oct64/ATD PRESS: SCLP

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.15-194.2

II, INOVA, E.S.; TURSUNOV, A.Yu.; EMM, Z.G.

Statistical and stochastic characteristics of synoptic situations
over Central Asia. Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. inst.
no.20:201-243 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 40029-66 EWT(1) OW

ACC NR: AT6015569

SOURCE CODE: UR/2648/65/000/020/0201/0243

AUTHOR: Il'inova, E. S.; Tursunov, A. Yu.; Emm, Z. G.

40
BTI

ORG: none

TITLE: Statistico-stochastic description of synoptic conditions over Central Asia

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Trudy, no. 20(35), 1965. Voprosy regional'noy sinoptiki Sredney Azii (Problems of regional synoptics of Central Asia), 201-243

TOPIC TAGS: synoptic meteorology, topography, stochastic process, anticyclone, long range weather forecasting, cyclone, Markov process

ABSTRACT: Synoptic conditions were evaluated on the basis of observations obtained in 1944-1962, on baric topography maps, and on a monograph by V. A. Bugayev, et al (1957). The evaluation of the material was made separately for warm and cold half-year periods with four basic synoptic fixed times (0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 hrs, Moscow time) of day. The conditions of a cold half-year were subdivided into three categories: cyclonic advances from the South, anticyclonic conditions, and weather types. The conditions for a warm half-year were also subdivided into three categories: cyclonic advances, warm and hot (summer) weather type, and cold weather type. The cold half-year data show that 1) the anticyclonic conditions have the greatest probability of recurrence

UDC: 551.609.318

Card 1/2

L 40029-66

ACC NR: AT6015569

(45.8%); 2) processes in the formation of cold half-year weather are subject to change; 3) recurrence of the southern cyclones has a minimum in November; 4) recurrence of cold weather type decreases from November to February and then rapidly increases to its maximum in March; 5) the mean duration of all synoptic (cold half-year) processes is approximately 2 days; 6) advances of the South Caspian and Murgabskiy cyclones are more often replaced by western and, subsequently, northwestern advances; some synoptic processes belong to the forbidden transition type. The evaluation based on warm half-year data show that 1) the cold weather types occupy 55.6% of the whole warm weather period; 2) cyclonic advances from the South occur infrequently (3.4%); 3) recurrence of days with warm or hot weather is 40.4%; 4) western advances are of maximum occurrence (16.6%); 5) thermal depressions appear more often in August; 6) the mean duration of all warm-type processes is 1.5-2 days; 7) transition of weather types can be considered as a Markov double chain. Orig. art. has: 24 tables, 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 04/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

33121

S/638/61/001/000/051/056
B125/B104

15.8620

AUTHORS:

Usmanov, Kh. U., Tillayev, R. S., Musayev, U. N.,
Tursunov, D.

TITLE:

Polymerization and synthesis of graft polymers from
natural rubber and from polystyrene by gamma irradiation

SOURCE:

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu
atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent,
1961, 298-302

TEXT: The synthesis of graft polymers from natural rubber with vinyl
chloride and from polystyrene with acrylonitrile and their properties were
studied and the synthesis of homopolymers by radiation polymerization of
acrylonitrile, vinyl chloride, and furfuryl alcohol have been investigated.
The radiation polymerization of ethylene and of vinyl polymers was
studied at the laboratory of the Academician S. S. Medvedev and by A.
Shapiro (Kimiya i tekhnologiya polimerov, 1,1,1958). Regnier's method
(Petrov, G. K., Tekhnologiya sinteticheskikh smol i plasticheskikh mass
(Technology of synthetic resins and plastics), M.-L., Goskhimizdat, 1946,

Card 1/4₃

33121

S/638/61/001/000/051/056

B125/B104

Polymerization and synthesis ...

p. 329) was used to obtain vinyl chloride, from chemically pure dichloro ethane by Co^{60} gamma irradiation of $0.5 \cdot 10^6$ - $5 \cdot 10^6$ r. Ampoules filled with a mixture of natural rubber and vinyl chloride were irradiated at the laboratoriya Fiziko-tehnicheskogo instituta AN UzSSR (Laboratory of the Physicotechnical Institute, AS Uzbekskaya SSR). The polymer resulting from gamma irradiation is not soluble, but swells slightly in some solvents (benzene, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride) and some solvent mixtures. The polymer obtained by grafting and irradiation has a more strongly ramified chain than the original rubber with a netlike structure resistant to solvents. The maximum amount of absorbed liquid per gram of polymer and the swelling rate constant drop a little with increasing dose. The data contained in the figure were recorded with a dynamometric balance of V. A. Kargin and T. I. Sogolova (ZhFKh, 1949, 23, 5, 530). All graft polymers from natural rubber and vinyl chloride are more heat-resistant than the initial rubber. The mechanical properties and the electrical insulating quality of additionally vulcanized grafted rubber meet the ГОСТ (GOST) requirements on insulating rubber for the cable industry. The graft polystyrene polymer with acrylonitrile was produced by gamma irradiation ($1 \cdot 10^6$ - $4 \cdot 10^6$ r) of a swelled polystyrene film. The amount of nonreacting polystyrene and of the copolymer drops

Card 2/4₃

33121

Polymerization and synthesis ...

S/638/61/001/000/051/056
B125/B104

with increasing radiation dose. The thermal resistivity of the initial and of the graft polymer is increased by the grafting of polystyrene with acrylonitrile. In addition, the graft polymer is more resistant to solvents than the initial polymer. Irradiation of acrylonitrile and vinyl chloride (starting material for the production of graft polymers) yielded polyacrylonitrile, polyvinyl chloride, and polyfurfuryl alcohol. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references: 3 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ballantine D. S., Mod. Plastics, 35, 171, 1957; Chapiro A. I., Polym. Sci., 29, 120, 321, 1958; Hammon H. G., S. P. E. Journal, 14, N3, 40, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy gosuniversitet im. V. I. Lenina (Tashkent State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

Fig. Deformation as a function of temperature. Legend: (1) natural rubber; (2) natural rubber + vinyl chloride, dose $1 \cdot 10^6$ r; (3) natural rubber + vinyl chloride, dose $2 \cdot 10^6$ r; (4) polystyrene; (5) polystyrene + acrylonitrile, dose $4 \cdot 10^6$ r; (A) deformation.

Card 3/43

ACC NR: AP6029526

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/66/012/003/0289/0295

AUTHOR: Verevina, L. V.; Merkulov, L. G.; Tursunov, D. A.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Surface waves in a quartz crystal

SOURCE: Akusticheskii zhurnal, v. 12, no. 3, 1966, 289-295

TOPIC TAGS: quartz crystal, crystal surface, surface wave, crystal symmetry

ABSTRACT: In view of the number of obscure points still remaining in the general theory of waves propagating along a free boundary of an anisotropic elastic body, the authors investigate the propagation of elastic waves in the free surface of X-cut quartz. All the expressions are presented in invariant form for a coordinate system with one axis coinciding with the direction of propagation. Solution of the equilibrium equation by means of an electronic computer shows a number of features specific in the propagation of a surface wave in a crystal. One of them is the fact that the angle between the plane of the displacement ellipse and the wave vector does not remain constant but varies with depth. In addition to calculations, experimental measurements of the velocities of the surface waves were made for different directions of the YZ plane of the quartz crystal. An optical method was used, based on the lateral displacement of a reflected ultrasound beam when the surface wave is excited. The experimental data obtained for different crystal samples coincided almost completely.

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.232.1: 553.621

ACC NR: AP6029526

At most angles the experimental results agreed with the theoretical values, some discrepancies being connected with a change in the type of the surface wave. The results also confirm that for all the directions of the symmetry plane only one surface wave propagates. It is concluded also that the experimental data can be used for theoretical calculations, since they make it possible to establish immediately those values of the velocity at which the roots of the boundary-condition determinant can be determined. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20 Jul 64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

IMITYAL, V.O.; TISHKOV, D.A.; FOLIOV, ...

Effect of ultrasonic treatment on the tempering of ...
Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.16:57-58 0 1958.

1. Donetskij filial Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ...
tala metallov.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757610013-0"

explained by the increase of plasticity and the change of the metal flow character

and 2 tables.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

TURSUNOV, G.; HARALDOV, J.

Technology of the tentative production of large prestressed panels of the
"BA" type for a prefabricated apartment house in Bratislava. p. 7.

Vol. 4, no. 1, 1956
POZEMNI STAVBY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757610013-0"

RIZAYEV, N.U.; MARKMAN, A.L.; TURSUNOV, M.

Extraction of gossypol from cottonseed oil micelles by means of
ion exchange resins. Uzb.khim.zhur. 8 no.1:44-47 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

RIZAYEV, N.U.; TURSUNOV, M.; ABDURAKHIMOV, A.

Sorption kinetics of fatty acids and gossypol from cottonseed oil miscella on a EDE-10 anion exchanger. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.1:135-137 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Tashkentskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, problemnaya laboratoriya polimerov.

S/250/63/007/003/005/006
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Pilipovich, V.A., Tursunov, N.I.

TITLE: The absorption spectra of excited organophosphors

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk BSSR, v. 7, no. 3, 1963, 163 - 165

TEXT The changes of the absorption spectra of sugar-candies, activated with tryptaflavine, acridine orange, and rhoduline orange, and fluorescein-activated boron phosphors were examined when exposed to the radiation of a 500 w mercury lamp. The spectra were measured with the spectrophotometer CF-4 (SF-4). Both for the absorption spectra of irradiated tryptaflavine in sugar-candy and for those of irradiated fluorescein in boric acid, three absorption bands were established. The long-wave maximum in the region of 1,100 mμ has not been recorded by N. Lewis and collaborators (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 6. 63, 3,005, 1941), the remaining two maxima having the consistent values of 505 and 650 mμ. In the main band, clarification of the sample irradiated with intense light is found, whereas in the long-wave portion, three bands due to triplet-triplet absorption appeared. Analogous absorption spectra and energy-level diagrams were

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also established for acridine orange and rhoduline orange. From the absorption spectra of illuminated organophosphors obtained by the authors the absorption coefficient of the metastable molecule was calculated using the well-known formula for the absorption coefficient:

$$K_{ji} = \frac{B_{ji} h \nu_{ji}}{c} \left(n_j - \frac{g_j}{g_i} n_i \right) \quad (1)$$

A four-level scheme is considered with two levels (1 and 3) unstable and two others (2 and 4) metastable. The equation

$$\frac{\int_0^\infty \Delta K_{12} d\nu}{\int_0^\infty K_{12} d\nu} = \frac{B_{12} \nu_{12}}{B_{21} \nu_{21}} \quad (6)$$

with the areas of the corresponding absorption bands on the left-hand side. For tryptaflavine and acridine orange, $B_{13}/B_{24} = 0.72$. Thus, the oscillator forces for the transitions 1.3 and 2.4 are almost the same, i.e., the transition of the molecule to the metastable state is not connected with an excessive change of

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The absorption spectra of excited organophosphors

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its absorption coefficient. S.I. Vavilov and V.L. Levshin are mentioned. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN BSSR (Institute of Physics of the AS BSSR)

PRESENTED: by A.N. Sevchenko, Academician of the AS BSSR

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1962

Card 3/3

PILIPOVICH, V.A.; TURSUNOV, N.I.

Temperature dependence of the quantum phosphorescence yield
of organophosphors. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 27 no.5:641-643
My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Phosphors) (Quantum theory)

L 10393-61
ACCESSION NR: AP3000317

EWI(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/SSD

S/0048/63/027/005/0641/0643

AUTHOR: Philipovich, V. A.; Tursunov, N. I.

TITLE: Concerning the temperature dependence of the phosphorescence efficiency of organic phosphors [Report; Eleventh Conference on Luminescence held at Minsk 10-15 Sept. 1962]

SOURCE: Izvestiya AN SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 5, 1963, 641-643

TOPIC TAGS: phosphoroscopes, temperature dependence of phosphorescence

ABSTRACT: Sveshnikov, B. Ya. (Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 13, 878, 1948; Doklady AN SSSR, 105, 1208, 1955) deduced equations by means of which one can calculate the probability for transitions of a molecule from the labile to the metastable state on the basis of the following experimentally determined quantities: mean persistence of fluorescence, persistence of phosphorescence and quantum yield of phosphorescence. Adequate procedures for measuring the persistences are now available, but present methods for determining phosphorescence yields are not sufficiently accurate. Also the phosphorescence of many organic phosphors varies

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with the temperature; hence methods involving successive measurement of the total luminescence and phosphorescence may lead to erroneous results. Accordingly we undertook to develop a procedure and instrument for rapid and accurate measurement of the phosphorescence yield. This is accomplished by rapid recording of the spectrum by means of a loop oscillograph. The developed phosphoroscope is diagramed in the Enclosure. The distinctive feature of the phosphoroscope is the double rotating disk shutter: one disk has two cutouts, the other four, into two of which neutral filters can be inserted. The equipment has been used to measure the temperature dependence of the phosphorescence yield of tryptaflavine in solidified sugar and fluorescein in boric acid. The results (not reported) are consistent with published data, but are not in numerical agreement which may be attributed to the lower accuracy of the earlier measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 equation and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

PILIPOVICH, V.A.; TURSUNOV, N.I.

Absorption spectra of excited organic phosphors. Dokl. AN BSSR 7
no.3:163-165 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR A.N.
Sevchenko.

(Phosphors--Absorption spectra)

TURSUNOV, N. T., Cand of Med Sci — (diss) "Data on the problem of the functional study of skin." Tashkent, 1957, 15 pp (Tashkent State Medical Institute im V. M. Molotov), 200 copies, (KL, 29-57, 94)

AKBULATOVA, L.Kh.; TURSUNOV, N.T., kand. med. nauk

Case of deep mycosis with lethal outcome. Vest. dermat. i ven.
38 no.8:76-81 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kokandskiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser Uzbekskoy
SSR.

TURSUNOV, P.T., ORLOV, V.P., LI, P. H.,¹ POVAROVA, L.N., and SCHTLEWICH, A. I.,²
(1 Sci. Res. Inst. of Veterinary Medicine of the Acad. Agric. Sci. Uz SSR). (2 State
Sci. Control Inst. of Vet. Preparations, Min. of Agri., USSR).

"Chemotherapeutic Properties of the New Azidin Preparation."
Veterinariya vol. 37, no. 11, November 1961., p. 23

SHMULEVICH, A.I.; POVAROVA, L.N.; TURSUNOV, P.T.; LI, P.N.; ORLOV, V.P.

Chemotherapeutic characteristics of the new preparation azidine.
(MIRA 18:1)
Veterinariia 38 no.11&23-25 N '61

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh
preparatorov Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (for
Shmulevich, Povarova) 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
veterinariy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk Uzbekskoy
SSR (for Tursunov, Li, Orlov).

LI, P.N. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences), NETSETSKIY, A.M., YENILEYEVA, N.Kh.,
and TURSUNOV, P.T. (Scientific Workers), ORLOV, V.P. (Laboratory Technician,
Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Uzbek Academy of Agricultural Sciences).

"Use of Phenoformforte [Fenoform-forte] against tick-carriers of cattle
Haemosporidia..."
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 3, March 1962 pp. 80

CHASHNIKOV, I.Ya.; TAKIBAYEV, Zh.S.; TURSUNOV, R.A.; SHARAPOV, K.V.

Measuring multiple scattering in tracks of protons with an energy of
about 10 G.e.v. Prib.1 tekhn.eksp. no.5:15-19 S-O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR.
(Protons—Scattering)

SHARAPOV, K.V.; TURSUNOV, R.A.; TAKIBAYEV, Zh.S.; BOOS, I.G.

Multiple scattering of 19.2 Bev./c protons in a nuclear emulsion.
Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no. 2:94-101 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

L 22105-66 EWT(m)/T
ACC NR: AP6012937

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/002/0063/0064
216
B

AUTHOR: Boos, E. G.; Pavlova, N. P.; Takibayev, Zh. S.; Tursunov, R. A.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN KazSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN KazSSR)

TITLE: Determination of the nature of secondary particles by the photo-emulsion method in the area of high energies

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1965, 63-64

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson, proton, K meson, meson, high energy particle

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the nature of secondary particles in the area of high energies, the author analyzed secondary particles from three-ray p-n interactions formed by protons with an impulse of 19.8 gev. The traces of the incident protons provided independent confirmation of the correctness of the method used for identification of the secondary particles. The relations between the number of p-n mesons, pi mesons, K-mesons, and protons in various areas of p c were found: $2.5 < p/c < 5 \text{ gev} - N_{\pi} : (N_K + N_p) = 90:10$; $5 \text{ gev} < p/c < 20 \text{ gev} -- N_{\pi} : N_K : N_p = 47:10:43$.

It is shown that the pi-mesons can be separated from the heavier particles in the area of p/c between 2.5 and 5 gev and that in the area between 5 and 20 gev the portion of K-mesons can also be evaluated. The number of particles of various types is evaluated as follows for three-ray p-n interactions on the basis of preliminary data:

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ACC NR: AP6012937

2.5 gev $\leq p \leq 5$ gev $N_{\pi}:(N_K+N_p) = 90:10$

5 gev $\leq p \leq 20$ gev $N_{\pi}:N_K:N_p = 47:10:43$

2.5 gev $\leq p \leq 20$ gev $N_{\pi}:N_K:N_p = 62:6:32$

These relations indicate the considerable reduction of pi-mesons with increasing energy and the corresponding increase in K-mesons and protons. The authors thank the workers of the Department of High energy, IYAF, AN KazSSR, for participating in processing and discussing the experiments. Further thanks is made to the Emulsion Committee, TsYERN for making the emulsion stacks available. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 BLG

ACC NR: AP7009590

AUTHOR: R. A.

ORG: AN KazSSR)

Boos, E. G. (Academician AN KazSSR); Takibayev, Zh. S.; Tursunov, R. A.
 "Investigation of Diffraction Generation of π -Mesons by Protons with an Energy of 20 GeV"
 Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 170, No 5, 11 Oct 66, pp 1041-1043

Abstract: Coherent generation of π -mesons in three-ray events arising in an Ilford G-5 emulsion under the action of protons with an impulse of 1918 GeV/a was subjected to further study (cf. E. G. Boos, N. P. Pavlova, and R. A. Tursunov, Preprint P-2623, Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Dubna, 1966). Secondary particles in 179 three-ray interactions over a length of 2927 μ were identified. The distribution of the events with respect to angular criteria δ was determined. The distribution of 30 events with $\delta < 0.6$ with respect to the square of the four-dimensional impulse q^2 was 0.14 ± 0.03 (GeV/c)² for the 30 events and 0.15 ± 0.04 (GeV/c)² for 13 events among them for which reliable identification of the secondary particles was made. The distribution with respect to the transverse impulse P_{\perp} carried away by the $(p\pi\pi)$ system was determined. The average value of P_{\perp} was 0.13 ± 0.03 GeV/a (0.17 ± 0.05 GeV/a).

UDC: 539.12 + 539.107.37
 0930 11.27.

ACC NR: AF7009590

Gev/c for 13 events), which was considerably smaller than the value of 0.30 ± 0.03 GeV/c found for three-ray pn interactions. Determination of the distribution of the three-particle system with respect to the effective mass M indicated that the average value of M was 1.61 ± 0.30 GeV for all events and 1.63 ± 0.45 for 13 events. The statistical reliability of the data obtained was insufficient to permit a definite conclusion as to whether the formation of T^+ -mesons was of the resonance type. The authors thank O. V. Gunenkovaya, K. G. Zaytsev, T. I. Mukhordovaya, and A. V. Kholmetskoyaya, who took part in the measurements and processing of the data, and also A. Kh. Vinitzky for taking part in the discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas. [JPRS: 40,050]

TOPIC TAGS: pi meson, proton

SUB CODE: 20

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